

		DISEASE	N° risk factors addressed	Diseases addressed in literature	Diseases deduced from context	
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES				
1		Measures concerning animal movements				
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	14	16	7	
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	1	9	8	
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	4	19	6	
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	3	14	12	
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	10	7	
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	4	4	7	
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	3	8	12	
2		Measures related to visitors				
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	8	12	
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	13	6	
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	11	7	
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	1	11	7	
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	2	2	
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	1	7	7	
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	1	13	3	
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects				
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	6	14	9	
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	5	8	8	
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	1	3	7	
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	1	4	1	
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	3	2	
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	2	7	2	

		DISEASE	N° risk factors addressed	Diseases addressed in literature	Diseases deduced from context	
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	2	6	8	
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	1	3	1	
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	1	0	
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	1	2	4	
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	2	3	1	
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	2	6	1	
	3,13	Rodents control program	1	4	3	
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	2	3	
4		Measures concerning disease management				
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	2	6	20	
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	1	20	0	
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	0	15	8	
	4,4	Vaccination	4	14	0	
	4,5	Preventive treatments	3	11	0	
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	1	10	8	
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	3	3	
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	1	3	4	
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	9	4	
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	1	2	
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	1	10	
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	2	3	19	
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	3	24	
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	3	26	

		DISEASE	N° risk factors addressed	Diseases addressed in literature	Diseases deduced from context	
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1	22	
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	1	1	
5		Measures concerning compartmentation				
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	11	8	
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	6	10	
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	5	10	3	
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	2	5	3	
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	2	6	5	
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	1	8	6	
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	4	13	7	
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	3	4	7	
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection				
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	10	15	6	
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	3	15	5	
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	11	7	
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	10	14	7	
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	1	14	5	
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	8	5	
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	12	7	
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	1	13	5	
7		Measures concerning calf management				
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	3	10	4	
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	4	9	3	
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	3	7	3	

		DISEASE	N° risk factors addressed	Diseases addressed in literature	Diseases deduced from context	
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	4	8	8	
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	1	6	1	
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	3	2	3	
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	1	2	3	
	7,8	Experienced handlers	2	3	18	
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	1	5	4	
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	1	10	0	

		DISEASE	Anaplasmosis	Anthrax	Aujesky's Disease
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	0	0	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	0	2
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	0	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	1	2
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	1	2
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	0	2
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	0	0	2
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	0	0	2
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	0	0	2
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	0	0	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	0	0	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	0	2
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	0	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	0	2
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	0	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	2	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	2	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0	1

		DISEASE	Anaplasmosis	Anthrax	Aujeszky's Disease
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	0	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	2	1
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	2	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	2	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	1	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	0	0
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	1	0	0
	4,4	Vaccination	0	0	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	2	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	0	0	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	0	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	1	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1	1

		DISEASE	Anaplasmosis	Anthrax	Aujeszky's Disease
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	0	0	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	0	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	0	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	0	0	2
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	0	0	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	0	0	0
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	0	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	0	0	0
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	0	0	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	2	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	0	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	0	0	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	0	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Anaplasmosis	Anthrax	Aujeszky's Disease
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	0	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	1	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	2	0	0

		DISEASE	Babesiosis	Bluetongue	Botulism
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	0	2	0
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	2	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	0	2	0
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	1	2	0
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	2	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	2	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	0	2	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	0	0	0
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	0	0	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	0	0	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	0	0	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	0	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	0	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	0	0
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	0	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0	2
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	1	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0	2

		DISEASE	Babesiosis	Bluetongue	Botulism
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	0	1
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	1
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	1
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	2	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	2	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	1	0
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	2	0
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	1	0	0
	4,4	Vaccination	0	2	2
	4,5	Preventive treatments	2	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	0	0	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	0	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	1
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	1	0
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1	2
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1	2

		DISEASE	Babesiosis	Bluetongue	Botulism
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	0	0	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	0	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	0	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	0	2	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	0	1	0
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	0	0	0
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	0	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	0	1	0
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	0	0	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	2	1	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	0	0
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	0	0	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0	2
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	0	1
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Babesiosis	Bluetongue	Botulism
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	0	1
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	1	0
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	2	0	0

		DISEASE	Bovine respiratory diseases	BRSV	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	1	0
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	2	1	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	1	1
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	1	0
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	1	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	2	1	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	2	1	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	2	2	0
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	2	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	1	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	2	1	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	2	0	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	1	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	1	2	0
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	2	1	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	2	0	2

		DISEASE	Bovine respiratory diseases	BRSV	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	2	0	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	1	2
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	2	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	1	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	2	1	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	1	0
	4,4	Vaccination	2	2	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	2	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	2	1	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	2	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	2	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	1	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	2	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	2	1	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	2	1	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	2	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	2	1	1

		DISEASE	Bovine respiratory diseases	BRSV	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	2	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	2	1	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	1	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	2	1	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	2	1	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	2	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	2	0	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	1	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	2	1	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	0	0
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	0	0
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	0	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	1	0
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	1	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	2	0	0
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	1	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	2	1	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	2	1	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	2	1	0

		DISEASE	Bovine respiratory diseases	BRSV	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	2	0	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	2	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	2	1	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	2	1	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	2	0	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	2	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	2	0	0

		DISEASE	Brucellosis	BVD	Campylo- bacteriosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	2	0
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	2	1	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	2	0
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	2	0
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	1	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	1	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	2	1	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	2	0
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	1	2	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	1	2	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	1	2	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	1	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	1	2	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	1	2	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	2	0
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	2	2	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	2	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	2	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	2	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	2	0	0

		DISEASE	Brucellosis	BVD	Campylo- bacteriosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	1	2	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	1	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	2	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	2	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	2	1
	4,4	Vaccination	0	2	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	2	2	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	1	2	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	2	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	0	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	2	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	2	1

		DISEASE	Brucellosis	BVD	Campylo- bacteriosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	0	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	1	2	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	1	2	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	1	0	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	1	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	2	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	1	2	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	2	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	2	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	1	2	1
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	1	2	1
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	2	1
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	2	1
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	1	2	1
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	1	2	1
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	1	2	0
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	2	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	2	1	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	1	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	1	0

		DISEASE	Brucellosis	BVD	Campylo- bacteriosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	1	1	2
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	0	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	2	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Coccidiosis	Cryptosporidiosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES		
1		Measures concerning animal movements		
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	1	1
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	1	1
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	1	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	1	1
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	1	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	2	1
2		Measures related to visitors		
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	1
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	1	2
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	2
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	2	2
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	1	1
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	2
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects		
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	1	1
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	1	1
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	1	1
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0

		DISEASE	Coccidiosis	Cryptosporidiosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	2	1
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	2	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	1
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management		
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/infected animals by regular testing	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	2
	4,4	Vaccination	0	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	2
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	1	2
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	1	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	2
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	1	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	0	0
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	0
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1

		DISEASE	Coccidiosis	Cryptosporidiosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	0	0
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation		
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	1
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	1	2
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	2
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	1	2
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	1	2
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	1
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	1	1
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection		
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	2
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	1	2
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	2
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	2
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	2	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	2
7		Measures concerning calf management		
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	2	2
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	2	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	2

		DISEASE	Coccidiosis	Cryptosporidiosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	2	2
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	2	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	2	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	0	0
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	2	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2

		DISEASE	Dermatophytosis/ -mycosis	Diarrhea / enteritis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES		
1		Measures concerning animal movements		
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	0	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	1
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	0	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	0	1
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	1
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	1	1
2		Measures related to visitors		
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	0	1
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	0	2
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	0	2
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	0	2
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	2
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects		
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	0	1
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	2
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	1
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0

		DISEASE	Dermatophytosis/ -mycosis	Diarrhea / enteritis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	2
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management		
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	0	2
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	2
	4,4	Vaccination	0	2
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	2
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	1	2
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	2
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	2
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	1
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	2
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1

		DISEASE	Dermatophytosis/ -mycosis	Diarrhea / enteritis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	0
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation		
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	2
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	2	1
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	2	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	2
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	2
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	2
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	0	2
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	1
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection		
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	2
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	1
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	2
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	2
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	2	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	0	2
7		Measures concerning calf management		
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	2
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	2	2
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	2

		DISEASE	Dermatophytosis/ -mycosis	Diarrhea / enteritis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	2	2
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	2
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	2
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	2
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2

		DISEASE	E. Coli (verotoxic)	Enterotoxemia (Clostridium spp)	Enzootic bovine leucosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	0	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	2	0	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	0	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	1	0	2
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	1	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	0	1
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	0	2	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	0	2
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	0	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	0	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	2	0	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	1	0	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	0	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	0	0
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	1	0	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	1	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0	1
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	1	0	0

		DISEASE	E. Coli (verotoxic)	Enterotoxemi a (Clostridium spp)	Enzootic bovine leucosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	1	0	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	1
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	2
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	0	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	0	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	0	2
	4,4	Vaccination	2	2	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	2	0	2
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	0	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	0	2	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	0	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	0	0	1

		DISEASE	E. Coli (verotoxic)	Enterotoxemi a (Clostridium spp)	Enzootic bovine leucosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	0	0	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	1	2	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	1	0	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	1	0	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	2	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	1	0	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	1	0	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	1	0	2
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	0	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	0	0
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	1	0	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	0	2
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	0	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0	2
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	1	0	0
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	0	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	2	2	2
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	2	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	2	0	2

		DISEASE	E. Coli (verotoxic)	Enterotoxemia (Clostridium spp)	Enzootic bovine leucosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	1	0	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	2	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	1	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	1	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	0	2	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2	0

		DISEASE	Foot and Mouth Disease	Giardiasis	Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	1	1
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	2	1	1
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	2	1
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	1	1	1
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	1	0	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	0	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	1	1	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	2	1	0
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	2	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	2	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	2	2	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	2	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	2	1	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	2	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	1	1
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	1	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	1	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	2	0	1
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	2	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Foot and Mouth Disease	Giardiasis	Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	1	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	2
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	1	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	2	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	1	0
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	2	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	2	0
	4,4	Vaccination	2	0	2
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	2	2
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	1	2	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	2	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	1
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	0	0
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	0	0
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1	0

		DISEASE	Foot and Mouth Disease	Giardiasis	Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	0	0
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	1	1	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	2	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	1	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	2	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	2	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	2	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	1	1
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	1	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	2	0
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	2	0
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	2	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	2	0
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	2	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	2	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	2	2	0
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	2	0
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	0	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	2	0

		DISEASE	Foot and Mouth Disease	Giardiasis	Infectious Bovine Keratoconjunctivitis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	2	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	0	0
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	1	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2	0

		DISEASE	Infectious Bovine Rhinothraceti s(IBR)	Leptospirosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES		
1		Measures concerning animal movements		
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	2	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	1
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	2
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	2
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	2	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	2	0
2		Measures related to visitors		
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	2	0
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	0
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	2	0
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	2	0
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	2	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects		
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	2
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	1	2
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	1	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	2

		DISEASE	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR)	Leptospirosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	1	2
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	2
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	2
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management		
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	2	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	1	1
	4,4	Vaccination	2	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	2
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	2	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	1	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	1	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1

		DISEASE	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR)	Leptospirosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation		
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	1	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	2	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	1	1
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	2	1
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection		
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	2	1
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	1
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	1
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	2	1
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	1
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	2	1
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	2	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	0
7		Measures concerning calf management		
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0

		DISEASE	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheiti s(IBR)	Leptospirosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	1	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	2	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	2	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	0

		DISEASE	Lice and ectoparasites	Listeriosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES		
1		Measures concerning animal movements		
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	0
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	0
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	1	0
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	1	1
2		Measures related to visitors		
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	1
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	2	1
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	1	1
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	1	2
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	1
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	2
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects		
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	2
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	2
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	2
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	2

		DISEASE	Lice and ectoparasites	Listeriosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	2
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	1
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	2	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	2
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management		
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	0	2
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	0	0
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	0	1
	4,4	Vaccination	0	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	2	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	0	1
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	1
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	1
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	1
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	0	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	0	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	0	1

		DISEASE	Lice and ectoparasites	Listeriosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	0	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation		
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	0	2
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	1
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	0
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	2
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	0
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection		
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	0	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	2
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	2
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	0	2
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	0	2
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	1	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	1	2
7		Measures concerning calf management		
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	2
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0

		DISEASE	Lice and ectoparasites	Listeriosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	1
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	2
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	0	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2

		DISEASE	Mycoplasma bovis	Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis)	Q Fever / Coxiellosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	2	0	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	1	0	2
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	0	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	0	2
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	2	0	2
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	1	0	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	1	0	0
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	1	0	2
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	1	0	2
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	1	0	2
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	1	0	2
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	2
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	0	2
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	2	0	2
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	1	0	0
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	1	0	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Mycoplasma bovis	Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis)	Q Fever / Coxiellosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	0	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	2
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0	2
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0	2
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	2	0	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	2	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	2	0	2
	4,4	Vaccination	2	0	2
	4,5	Preventive treatments	2	0	2
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	2	0	1
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	2	0	1
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	2	0	1
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	2	0	1
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	1	0	1
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	1	1	1
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	0	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1	1

		DISEASE	Mycoplasma bovis	Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis)	Q Fever / Coxiellosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	2	1	2
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	2	0	1
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	2	0	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	2	1	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	1	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	2	0	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	2	0	2
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	2	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	1	0	2
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	2	0	2
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	2	0	2
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	1	0	2
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	2	0	2
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0	2
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	1	0	2
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	2	0	2
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	2	1	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	2	2	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	2	1	0

		DISEASE	Mycoplasma bovis	Necrobacillosi s (laryngitis)	Q Fever / Coxiellosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	1	0	2
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	1	2	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	1	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	1	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	0	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	1	0	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	2	0

		DISEASE	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Scabies
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES			
1		Measures concerning animal movements			
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	1	2	1
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	0	0
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	2	2	1
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	2	2	1
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	2	0
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	1	0
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	0	1	2
2		Measures related to visitors			
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	0	1	1
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	0	2	1
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	0	2	1
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	0	1	1
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	0	0
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	2	0
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	2	0
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects			
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	2	1	1
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	2	1	0
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	2	1	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	2	0

		DISEASE	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Scabies
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	1	0
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	2	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	2	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	0	0	1
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	1	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	1	0
4		Measures concerning disease management			
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	0	1	0
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	0	2	0
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	0	2	0
	4,4	Vaccination	2	0	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	0	1	0
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	0	0
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	0	0
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	0	0	0
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	0	0
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1	0

		DISEASE	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Scabies
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	0	0
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation			
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	0	1	0
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	1	0
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	2	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	1	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	1	0
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	0	2	1
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	0	0
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection			
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	0	2	0
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	0	2	1
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	1	1
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	0	1	0
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	0	2	0
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	0	0
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	1	1
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	0	1	1
7		Measures concerning calf management			
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	0	0
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	0	0
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0	0

		DISEASE	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Scabies
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	1	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	0	0	0
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	1	0
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	0	2

		DISEASE	Schmallenberg disease	Tuberculosis
N°		BIOSECURITY MEASURES		
1		Measures concerning animal movements		
	1,1	Closed herd / No movements	0	2
	1,2	Not taking part in cattle exhibitions	0	2
	1,3	Ensure free source or origin / no importation of infected animals (single source purchase, pre movement testing, collecting information before purchase)	0	2
	1,4	Quarantine (at least 3 weeks, physically separated from other animals)	0	2
	1,5	Reduce commingling when purchasing	0	1
	1,6	Divide calves in high and low risk groups based on veal calves risk classification	0	1
	1,7	Good transport conditions (safely, in a clean truck, decent loading ramp, no overcrowding, calm handling, as short as possible, not passing through a sorting center)	0	1
2		Measures related to visitors		
	2,1	Access restriction for visitors + visitors control and register	0	1
	2,2	In-house or clean boots and clothes for visitors (made available by farmer)	0	1
	2,3	Personal working hygiene of professional visitors (boots, clothes, hands,...) (visitor own equipment)	0	1
	2,4	Usage of disinfection footbath	0	1
	2,5	Deny access to stables to cattle salesmen	0	1
	2,6	Vehicle access restriction / no vehicles in areas where animals are kept/ passing by, separate access routes	0	1
	2,7	Footbaths and hand washing facilities	0	1
3		Measures concerning direct or indirect contact with other animals or insects		
	3,1	Prevent contact with animals of neighbouring farms and wildlife (pigs and ruminants) (simple or doubles fences)	0	2
	3,2	Closed housing / locked doors (prevent contact with pets, carnivores, rodents,... in stables)	0	2
	3,3	Prevent access of pets in stables/ food storage facilities, manure/litter disposal facilities,...	0	0
	3,4	Proper carcass disposal, avoid exposure to scavengers	0	0
	3,5	Prevent dispersion of biological fluids during sample collection	0	0
	3,6	Storage of feed in clean and closed structures to prevent contamination	0	0

		DISEASE	Schmallenberg disease	Tuberculosis
	3,7	Clean water and feed troughs regularly	0	1
	3,8	No access to surface water/ Prevent access to running or stagnant water in pastures	0	0
	3,9	pH drinking water under 8,0	0	0
	3,10	Identification and proper disposal of contaminated feed	0	0
	3,11	Ticks: chemical treatments, environmental/biological control, check tick presence on entering animals and visitors	0	0
	3,12	Mosquitoes / biting flies: traps, chemical treatment, no stagnant water, biological control	2	0
	3,13	Rodents control program	0	0
	3,14	Prevent contact of farmer or worker with cloven hoofed animals from other farms	0	0
4		Measures concerning disease management		
	4,1	Monitoring and recording (animal identification/health record keeping, surveillance and monitoring)	1	1
	4,2	Identification and elimination/segregation of carriers/ infected animals by regular testing	0	2
	4,3	Quick recognition, isolation and treatment of sick animals	1	2
	4,4	Vaccination	0	0
	4,5	Preventive treatments	0	0
	4,6	Hospital facilities and work organization (physically separate hospital pen, with separate boots and clothing, washing installation and gloves before entering the pen)	0	1
	4,7	Separate housing of relapses and chronic cases	0	1
	4,8	Hospital ration with water and hay ad libitum, high level of protein and energy, vitamins and minerals	0	0
	4,9	Frequent and thorough cleaning of quarantine and hospital pens and their feed and water places	0	1
	4,10	Injectable medication instead of oral (to control the actual uptake and dosage)	0	0
	4,11	Effective and applicable treatment protocols and evaluation of the protocols	0	0
	4,12	Animal handling staff regular training	1	1
	4,13	Disease awareness by animal keepers	1	1
	4,14	Good assessment of illness by trained staff, constant criteria for disease detection	1	1

		DISEASE	Schmallenberg disease	Tuberculosis
	4,15	Training producers in terms of data collection, disease detection and drug administration,	1	1
	4,16	Use of stethoscope and thermometer to diagnose before treatment (no treatment without proper diagnosis)	0	0
5		Measures concerning compartmentation		
	5,1	Work organization (working from young to old animals, no shared equipment)	0	2
	5,2	Sick animals treated last	0	1
	5,3	Housing (density, ventilation, housing per sex)	0	2
	5,4	Specific equipment: one bucket per calf, clean buckets and oesophageal feeders, ...	0	0
	5,5	Equipment for handling of manure should not be used for feed	0	0
	5,6	Cleaning and disinfection of feeding utensils	0	1
	5,7	All in/all out system of each age group and each separate stable	0	1
	5,8	Calf group management: same age groups, small groups, separated from other age groups	0	1
6		Measures concerning cleaning and disinfection		
	6,1	Cleaning/disinfection of all possibly contaminated equipment	0	1
	6,2	Cleaning stables before introduction of new calves, steam or hot water, thorough drying of multiple days	0	1
	6,3	Sanitary vacancy ("vide sanitaire")	0	0
	6,4	Cleaning and disinfection of equipment after each usage	0	1
	6,5	Regular hands cleaning and disinfection (especially between age groups)	0	1
	6,6	Proper cleaning and disinfection of surgical instruments and needles between animals	0	1
	6,7	Animal transport vehicle and other vehicles leak proof, cleaned and disinfected before entry, through separate access routes.	0	1
	6,8	Personal working hygiene of worker/farmer (boots, clothes, hands,...)	0	1
7		Measures concerning calf management		
	7,1	Calves feeding (sufficient supply of milk, no feeding of infected milk, temperature control, adaptation to new diet, solid feed)	0	1
	7,2	Proper feeding (well-balanced ration, feeding procedures, adequate intake)	0	2
	7,3	Hutches / calves pen: individual, warm and dry, well ventilated, separate from others, clean and disinfected	0	0

		DISEASE	Schmallenberg disease	Tuberculosis
	7,4	Bedding and flooring (clean bedding, concrete floors, rubber mats)	0	0
	7,5	All interferences should be kept to a minimum (castration, disbudding, changing stables)	0	0
	7,6	Temperature control <15° in the calf stable	0	0
	7,7	Relative humidity <75% in the calf stable	0	0
	7,8	Experienced handlers	1	1
	7,9	Animal per person ratio as low as possible	0	1
	7,10	Maintain resistant breeds or endemic stability	0	0